
Stonewall Jackson Preparing for Another Expedition.

Thirty Thousand Rebel Troops at and Jear Gordonsville.

Details of the Recent Brilliant Cavalry Movement Near Mount Carmel.

ROUT OF STUART'S REBEL CAVALRY.

Seventy-four Miles Marched in Twenty-four Hours by the Union Troops.

Destruction of the Railroad and Train, Wagons and Stores.

THE REBEL CAMP ENTIRELY DESTROYED,

Thirty Thousand Rebels, Under Jackson and Ewell, at and Near Gordonsville-Work Cut Out for General Pope-The Expedition to the Rapidan. &c., &c. LITTLE WASHINGTON, RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VA., July 23, 1802.

The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton, that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville, is confirmed from House with 24,000 men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jack son's command, is at Gordonsville-making a total of 30,000 men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines, and if successful to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Rich mond

That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Gordons wille is beyond doubt, and that he intends to attack us at an early day is fully believed. General Pope's forces here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

to the expedition commanded by General Hatch, it may not be inappropriate to make the following statements, se given by a returned officer:-

After reaching Culpepper, General Hatch pushed his destruction of the bridges and the high state of the water he was compelled to leave his artillery and in fantry. With his cavalry he pushed on to Orange Court House, where he learned that the enemy large force at Gordonsville. sent thence a company of the Virginia cavalry towards latter place and confirmed the report of the enemy's

On Friday, the 18th, two brigades, supposed to be commanded by Cen. Ewell, made their appearance at O ange, and on Saturday, after severa skirmishing, Gen. Hatch fell back, recressed the Rapidan and arrived at Culpepper on Sunday.

During this time twenty eight men of Company A. New York cavalry, were captured by the enemy, owing, it is said, to the incredulity of the commanding officer, who did not believe a statement that the enemy were advancing in force upon his outpost station. Two or three men, whose horses were saddled, made their escape.

After returning to Culpepper, General Hatch made another incursion to Madison and thence northward to Spersyville, ascertaining that the enemy were not inforce

Soldlers Not Required to Guard Private Property of the Enemy. GENERAL ORDER—NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,)
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Com ding officers are responsible for the conduct of the regulations of the army provide ample means for re-straining them to the full extent required for discipline battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that

By command of Gro. D. Ruggles, Colonel, Acting Adjutant General and

of the private property of those most hostile to the government. No soldier serving in this army shall hereaftel

Fastications and July 24, 1862.

Another Gallant Exploit of the Harris Light Cavalryof Stuart's Famous Cavalry-Destruction of a Rebel Camp, Wagons, Commissary Stores, Railroad and Train Loaded with Grain-Arrest of Rebels in Fredericks

burg, de. eduately upon the heels of the brilliant dach was Beaver Dam, and before the exuberance and congratula tions have ceased, another affair, equally daring in its conception and surpassingly successful, has instilled enthusiasm into the ranks and opened the eyes of Robeldom to the new order of things. As our cavalry returned from Beaver Dam on Sunday evening, it will be remem distance of Fredericksburg. Finding that they could not Green road, where they surprised a party of the Third Indiana cavalry, capturing a lieutenant and seven men. Killnatrick started out in pursuit of the enemy, believed eighty men of the Harris Light cavalry, under Major under Major Chapman, and Companies B and F or the Brooklyn Fourteenth, under Captain Mallery, Sixteen miles from Fredericksburg, at the junc-tion of the Bowling Green and Newmarket roads, the command bivouncked for the night, and at two o'clock next morning Colonel Klipatrick pushed on with the cavalry, leaving the infantry to guard the ford of the Mattaponey, and to act as a re-serve in an emergency. Mount Carmel was reached at daylight. Here it was expented the rebels were encamped, and preparations were made for surprising them; but no enemy could be found. Hearing that the patrick sent Captain Seymour, with fifty men, to ambust before they suddenly came upon the enemy. The command immediately charged upon the rebels, who like sheep, and, rushing down to the North Anna river, abandoped horses, arms, clothing and everything, and es, the pursuit was continued until Kinstrick came with dismounted men, armed with rifles, deployed as akirmishers in the fields to the right and left. Although having an inferior force, Celouel Kilpatzick determined to attack them. A number of men were deployed

retire, and in a moment the rebei commander was heard to order. "By jatoons, left about, wheel." Hardly had the rebeis turned their borses hoads when Major Chapman and the Indiana boys were upon them, dismonting men, tog king here as my living the enemy heter she men the tog the property of the property of the cavality, harrying them down towards Hanover Junctia, where they retired behind reinforcements, when our men fell back to the abandoned camp. Here a prino of the cavality fired a railroad train loaded with grain, a number of wagens, tente, baggae, commissary and medical stores, and other valuable property. While the handral of men were hastening the work of destructions a large body of shart's cavality appeared at a short distance. Had they charged they would have utterly and hilated our troops, as they continuously the shart of the comment of the best property. The comment of the best property which the Colonel had suddenly brown across the road, while Major Davies was seen with skirmishers to flank the colonel had suddenly thown across the road, while Major Davies was seen with skirmishers to flank the element stands and the principally of the right, Major Davies had succeeded in getting on their flank and almost on their rear before being discovered. Opening a brisk fire upon their flank the whole command wheeled and fled, followed by our cavality, who, after chaning them down the railroad as far as was deemed prudent, returned, first, however, building a number of dires along upon the track. The party then returned to camp, reaching Fredericksburg last night at twelve o'clock, having marched seventy-four miles in twenty-four hours, routed a vastly superior rebel force, composed principally of Stuart's famous cavalry, destroyed several thousand deliars worth of property, cut down the telegraph line, and captured a large number of horses, together with several prisoners. Majors buviss and Chappman, and Captur Walley and the property of the

Small Change. TO THE EDITOR OF THE RERALD.

Allow me to suggest, through the columns of the HERALD, a plan by which retailers may in some measure mitigate the evils resulting from a want of small change. quantity sold for one dollar. Let your tea chests, coffee bags and sugar barrels be labelled with placards som

hing as follows:—
Good tea, 1 ½ lbs. for one dollar.
Best tea, 1 ib. for one dollar.
Good coffee, 6 lbs. for one dollar.
Eest ceffee, 5 lbs. for one dollar.
Segar, 11 lbs. for one dollar.
Loaf sugar, 10 lbs. for one dollar.
Batter, 5 lbs. for one dollar.

Batter, 5 bbs. for one dollar.

In that way endeavor to bring all your commedities to a dollar stan lard. This will allow you to take a bid of any den mination, and give the change in even dollars. You may, if you obsuse, divide the quantities, and give a part in tea, a part in butter, or anything else; but have the customer understand that he is to take a dollar's worth; otherwise he must make his own change. If we but once get used to it, in my opinion, it will become as easy as buying e.gs. "20 for 25 cents." Habit is everything. A open motor, "Even dollars." Above all, buy no more specie. Take this course, and you will soon see silver down to its old standard.

EDWARD.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the mail, this afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, by the Centra: Park band under the leadership of H.B. Dodworth, if the weather

	PART 1.
	1. Oulekstep. "Warren"
	2. Overture, "Poet and Poasant"
	3. Aria, "Kathieen Mayourneen"
	4. "Katy-Did" PolkaJulije
	PART II.
	1. Wedding March, "Midsummer Night's Dream,"
	Mendelssoh
	2. Overture, "Yelva"
	3. Selection from "Lucrezia Borgia"
	4. Facheitanz, "Torch Sanci",
	PART III.
	1. "Friedricks" Schottisch
	2. Waltz, "Music Veriu"Straus
	3. Aria and Chorus from "La Favorita"
j	4. Withelmstad Season Galopilello
1	The National Mediev

Arrival from New Orleans.

Boston, July 25, 1862.
The steamer Rhede Island, from New Orleans on the 10th, via Key West on the 18th just., has arrived at this port. She brings no news.

Sr. Jones, N. F., July 25, 1862. The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, passed Cape ace at three o'clock this (Friday) morning. She was parded by the news yacht, and news from the United States to Wednesday evening, with private telegrams 145 Broadway, New York, placed on board.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

Me., to-day, aged seventy-nine years.

Counterfeits on the Merrimac County

Bank, New Hampshire. Burrato, July 25, 1862.

A backing house in this city received to-day from

the Merrimac County Bank, Concord, N. H. They are

ciose imitation of the genuine, and appear to have been passed extensively and received in good faith in Canada. Disaster to the Ship Saracen.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24, 1862. The ship Saraorn, from Boston, has arrived here with four feet of water in her hold. One hundred and fifty tons of merchandise had to be thrown overboard.

The Funeral of Ex-President Van Buren. The funeral of ex-President Van Buren will take place on Monday, July 25, atoms o'clock to the afternoon, from

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Operations at Beaver Dam and on the Rapidan.

The Panic at Gordonsville and Charlottesville.

INTERESTING FROM MISSISSIPPI.

HOPES OF THE REBELS.

The Richmond Buquirer of the 23d instant is received. Its leading editorial is upon the pending exchange of pri-

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, ETC. The basis of the exchange has been the cartel of 1812. This cartel marks an important era in this war. It is the acknowledgment of our quasi nationality. We are by it made bolligerents, and the government of the United States treats with the government of the Confederate States through commissioners.

THE LOSSES OF THE REBELS IN THE LATE BATTLES. The publication of the heavy list of rebel losses in the late battles before Richmond is continued in the Enno engacement but that of Monday, June 30, carried in to action about 225 men, and lost 111-nearly one half. COUNTERPEIT BANK NOTES.

Counterfeit notes are alleged to be largely in circulation

The Enquirer has another groan at the prices for mar keting in Richmond. It says:-"High prices are still raging, and the hucksters are making a mint of shie

Among the recent arrivals in Richmond are James M.

Randall, the author of the secesh song, "My Maryland My Maryland !" and Mr. Bonferd, formerly law partner with Judah P. Benjamin, both refugees from New Orleans ONE MORE VICTORY ENSURES PEACE.

The Enquirer claims that one more Confederate victory will end the war, and that "commissioners for a truce and armistice will most—those necessary preludes to

Rowdyism and disorder appear to have the upper hand in Richmond, and the Enquirer complains of bogus military guards, "who shoot down men wantonly, and also do a great deal of mischief in the way of robbing and burning." , It also complains of "straggling desperadoes and runaways from camp, whose fixed occupation is

BUELL IN A TIGHT PLACE.
Under the head of "Buell in a tight place" the Enquirer has the following despatch:CHATTANOGIA, July 21, 1802.

The enemy is concentrating in large force at Tullaho na, forty miles the other side of Stevenson. Duell's army is in a tight place.

The Enquirer has a long list of hospitals, including afteen army hospitals, six private hospitals, and some it is stated, are being erected in Howard's Grave and workshops, in Manchester, have also been opened for hos-NOT DEAD.

Pr. Garnett, son-in-law of Governor Wise, is announced not'daad, but alive and well. ADVANCE IN STOCKS.

The inflated condition of the Confederate paper currency has caused stocks to go up in proportion. The fol-

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF

General Johnston's official report of the battle of Seven Pines appears under date of June 24. He excuses him-self for the imperfections in his report by reason of his quence of Huger's delay in getting into position and read; of Seven Pines ten pieces of artillery, six thousand mus kets, one garris n flag and four regimental colors, be General Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being about three thousand, and Major General G. W. three. The loss of the enemy is stated in their ow: which is, no doubt, short of the truth.

The Heaver Dam Affair.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 22.]

We mentioned in our last that a party of Yackee cavalry had, on Sunday, made a descent uron the Central Rairoad at Beaver ham station, and that, owing to timely warning of the presence of the enemy, the Central westward bound train had, after reaching within a mile of the station, backed off and returned to this city.

We have since learned some particulars of the raid. The Yankees, between one and two hundred in number, coming from the direction of Fredericksburg, arrived at Beaver Dam about eight o'cleck Sanday morning. Mr. Smith, the telegraph operator at that station, was surprised at eagured. They then cut the telegraph wire and tore up just enough of the track between that station and Richmond to obstruct the passage of the expected train. Having secured themselves against a surprise, they proceeded to lire a large quantity of wood belonging to the railroad company, and the depot, which contained a considerable amount of corn and government stores.

While the work of destruction was going on at the depot a party was sent to arrest Col. Fontaine, President of the Contral Railroad, who, they had no doubt learned, was on a visit to his farm in the neighborhood; but Col. Fontaine being apprised of their a percent, made his escape. The negro cabins and a number of outhcuses near the depat were left untouched.

Mr. smith, the telegraphist, taking advantage of the diversion created by the coming of the train, made his escape.

cacape.

In future no passenger train will be run on this road until the military authorities shall design their intention

of protecting it.

It will be seen that the amount of damage actually don-

[From the Richmont and east of the Ili e Ridge.

[From the Richmont Enquirer, July 22.]

In order to obviate farther difficulty from unexpected Yankee raids on the Central Bailcoat, it has been deemed prudent to detain the traine from running until the road is first set all right, and proper security is made against a reputition of the daring attack on Rapidan Station on Sunday morning. There seems to be no doubt that this was carried out after full information had been given the Yankees at Fredericks burg, by a German podier, who was permitted to pass to and fro, within our own and the enemy's lines. The depot which was burned is send to have contained a quantity of arms belonging to the Confederate States, all of which were destroyed. Nothing was heard from there on yesterday. It is presumed, here ever, that a strong force has been or is being places in the vicinity and at other prominent points to meet any further exagency of the kind that may areas.

[From the Richmond Equirer, July 23.]

Expency of the kind that may arise.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 23.]

CAPTURE OF THE BEAVER BAM ERIDGE BURNERS.

General Stoart's cavalry are again at work, having just succeeded in overtaking a portion of the Yanker force engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Jum. One Yanker icutenant and six privates were captured and one killed. The prisvners admit having been engaged in the recent raid.

Affairs at Charlottesville.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.]

By a recent letter from Charlottesville we learn that the panic prevailing at Gordonsville on Sunday, the 13th, spread by telegraph to the former place. A despatch received there staied that the enemy in overwhelming force had taken possession of Gordonsville. A tewn meeting was held, guards posted and pickets thrown out; all the ammunition, arms and stores in the town were hustied into cers and warons; and the us alty quiet community luxeriated in as grand and full blown a panic as his been experienced any where since the momerable Sunday when the—then considered inevitable—fawnes was thought to be steaming up James river. It is well for quiet vinlages his Charlottesville, which are exposed to invasion, to have gone through a thorough panic. When the our of real dang r shall come, as come is

The Yankves in Orange County.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 30th says the Yankees have retreated into Culpepper county. It adds.—
They are estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000, and are mainly stationed in Culpepper and Madison. One report of the taking of Madison Court House by the report of the taking of Madison Court House by the enemy is confirmed. After the skirnish on Friday morning at Orange Court House, our cavalry retired towards Gordensville, and the enemy, mustering courage, advanced as far as Madison Run station, four miles from Gordensville, where they captured two of the section musters on the railroad. About the time of their arrival there, our troops, having been reinforced, made their appearance and a grand stampede commenced among the enemy. Our men pursued them some two miles, and captured some seventy of them, who were sent to litch-mond on Saturday. There need be no fears of the enemy in that quarter.

Stonewall Jackson Not Promoted. General Stonewall Jackson has not been made General, as heretofore stated, the list of full Gen being already complete under the law of Congress.

General, as heretofore stated, the last of full Generals being already complete under the law of Congress.

Operations on the Rapidam.

THE PANIC AT GOLDON-VILLE—FIGHT OF THE IN-HABITANTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.]

We have advices from Madison and Orange counties to Friday night, the 19th inst. On Weinesday evening, the 18th, it was rumored at Madison Gourt House that the Yankees were advancing on that place in force. This in telligence produced the panic susal in such cases and many of the clizens took horse and flet before the enemy. About cask some hundred and 50ty Yankee cavalry rode into the village from the northward, but without dizmounting, ordered breakfast to be prepared for them on their return next mering, and continued their route in the direction of Orange Court H use.

Three miles out on the road they came upon three citizans—James Robinson, Sheriff of Madison, John Whilis, and a Mr. St. Clair, from Alexandria, who had taken refuge from a shower in Mr. Wills' to bacco house, near the road. On seeing the Yankees appreaching, the three gentlemen mounted their horses and made off across the field. The caval y immediately gave chase. Messrs Robinson and St. Clair were seen hemmed it and caught in a corner formed by two fences; but Mr. Wills, being at home and knowing the byways, rode to the nearest gate and escaped. The Yankees first their rifles at him, but without effect, owing, perhaps, to the rain, which was at the time failing in torreuts. They liberated their two prisoners en parole, but retained Mr. St. Clair's horse because he happened to have a military saddle.

We have not heard where the Yankees halted that night; but the next morning, at an early hour, they were at Madison Court House, and partook of the breakfast they had obsered the night before. After breakfast they had obsered the night before. After breakfast they had obsered the might before. After breakfast they had obsered the night before a five plekets belonging to the Second Virginia cavalry. At this point they l

they left the Gordonsville read, and, taking a road breaking off to the west, disappeared, and have not since been heard from.

This was the first, and, up to Friday night, the last visit of the Yankees to this county.

A much larger body of cavalry visited Orango Court House on Friday morning. They seem to have come upon this place very unexpectedly to the inhabitants. At the very moment they entered the village a gentleman, a fugitive from Bladis n, was standing near the hotel, offering to bet a himdled dollars the Yankees never would get there. They remained a short time at the Court House, and then continued their advance towards Gordens ville. On their route towards the latter place occurred the skirmish and the subsequent Yankee atomiced mentioned in our last paper. On Friday night there was not believed to be a Yankee in the councy, except the prisoners we had taken during the day.

From the moment of the receipt of the intelligence that the Yankees had bruned the brings at Repidan and were alvancing, the widdle panil precalled in Gordonsville. The criticus field willow without taking theory with the relative to the prisoner than the day before, a cart kad of hats, days related to the subsequent that or head of head, days got the partially related to the first part of the counts the confidence of the people had been partially restored.

Armies East of the Blue Ridge. Armics East of the Blue Ridge.

[From the Richmond flaquirer July 22.]

The Rockingnam Register of the 18th inst. states that the movements of the armies east of the Blue Ridge have again interpreted with the regular transmission of the mails. We have had no malls from the east since last sonday morning. The regular daily trains from Richmond to Starnion have been stopped for the present and for a few days, in order to transport our troops to the right place. The main body of the Yankee army has been moving out of the valley in o the counties lying east of the Ridge, and our army will, robably, desire to form their acquaintance. At all events, since it has been pretty definitely settled that we have men and means easigh at command to make quite "a respectable fight," the Confederates will not get out of the way should the Yankees come along and express a dasire to cross lances with us.

The Rockingham Register of the 18th inst. reports that

through Thornton's Gap, in the direction of Sperryville

The Shelling of Hamilton, North Caroline.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.]
One of our exchanges has a letter dated itamilion, July
14, giving a detailed account of the shelling of that town
by the Yankee gunboats on the 9th inst. It seems that the
gunboats, in their progress up the river, were attacked by
a body of our cavairy, who killed five and wounded eight
of their men, three of the dead falling overboard into
the river. Our cavairy continued to pursue and fire into
them until they were within a mile of Hamilton, when
the boats began to shell the town. They were, or pretended to be, under the impression that the attack on
them had been made by the citizens of the piace,
and or reaching the who if they sent ashers a company of
Hawkins "Zouaves, with two phoes of cannon, with instructions to destroy the town. But, on some prominent
citizens spicoaching them under a flag of truce, and ondeceiving them as to their assainants, the Zouaves were
marched back to the boats taking with them an old cavary berge, the only piece of public property in the
many deceivers the contraction of the december of the
many decembers.

New Rebel Commands.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.]

Major General H. Holmes has been assigned to the cammand of the D-parim at of the trans-Massissippi.

Major General Renjamin Inger has been relieved of the command of his division and assigned to the duties of his sector of Ordnance.

Higher General R. H. Armstrong has been made a Major General and assigned to the command of the division lately commanded by General Haggs.

Colonel Jenkins, of South Carolina, has been made a Brigadier General, vice General R. H. Anderson, promotod.

noted. Colonel Martin B. Green, of Missouri, has been made a

Brigadier General.

The resignation of General Joseph R. Anderson has been accepted.

Siming ling and Speculation.

[Iron the Richmond Departs and 22.]

We understant that the samigaling trade between Baltimere and Richmond is still quite brisk, a considerable quantity of goods having arrived hare within the past few days. The parties engaged in this troffic coholist a more particle disposition to releve the necessity, so the community, by selving lea at sixteen dof are rer possed, coffic of two dollars and frig cents, and correlating doe in proportion. The artners are retailed to the people at prace which may well be deemed fabulous, and the consequence is that every necessary of life is held at similar rates, the producers arguing that so long as they are made to pay so encormously (or goods, they must make up the amount by putting a starvation tariff upon vegetables, meats, towls, butter, eggs and other market supplies. In the present state of affairs there is no apopting for commercial intercourse with the country beyond the Potamac, even if it were not for the purpose of encouraging speciation. It is a positive injury to the commenty, and should so untered.

General Cartis Crosses the Mississippi. Information has been received by General Jeff. Lenonson this morning that Curtis crossed the Missensippi tractive year-ready, with four thousand men, to a point opposite Helena, Ark. It is supposed that the rest of his command has followed by this time.

An Affair at Tupeto.

Yash, seg were first attacked by our troops they imagined that, there was only a small handful, which they could exaily dispose of. They fought, therefore, with great fury for a little while; but finding we had a sufficient force to cope with them they took to their heels as usual. The entire force was utterly routed, with a loss, as we are informed, of some 200 killed and 500 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was twenty killed and fifty wounded.

Surprise of Rebels.

The Knoxville Reaster of the 16th inst. says:—
At Wallace's Gross Roads, near the Jacksborough road, about twenty-five miles from those headquarters, four companies of Colonel McKin's cavalry regiment were attacked by a large force of federal intantry, and routed, leaving their came equipage and provisions in the hands of the enemy. We evidently lost some in killed and wounded, but how many we cannot ascertain from the incoherent accounts of the couriers who have arrived here. This cavalry of Ceionel McLin's is an un'ortunate reganization. It was originally or part of it) Lieutenat Colonel White's buttalion, who were surprised at Jacksborough some months ago, and the commander taken prisoner, but subsequently paroied.

We are indebted to Lieut. J. W. Dempsey for the following extract from a letter dated:-

following extract from a letter dated:—

Hisalquariers, Sroom Redukin N. Y. 2. M., Cann Near Hausson's Landing, July 20, 202.

Dr. Robinson, who was taken prisoner at Savage's station and who refused to leave the wounded has returned from Redukind, and reports the said intelligence of the death of Captain James J. Telansy, of Company I, at Richmend, Vs. The Dector says his grave was marked out with his name, regiment, &c., so it can be recognized. Licut. Day also had died of his weng d. Captain Delancy was wounded at the commencement of the fight by the bursting of one of the enemy's abelia, the fragment entering his shoulder and impring his spine. The wound was pronounced mortal on the field.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

The Mortar Boats Shelling the Batteries-The Rebel Guns Silenced by Commodore Farragut's Fleet-The Canal,

MEMPHIS, July 22, 1802. The advices from Vicksburg are to Sunday night. They say that our mortars have been shelling the rebel

batteries for several hours, but have failed to elicit any Commodore Farragut's fleet silenced all their guns

The canal has been completed; but the water will not The Rebel Gunboat Arkansas.

The Rebel Gunboat Arkanas.

THE UNION PLEET FAIL TO SINK HER—HER IRON SIDES RESIST SHOT AND SHELL.

A correspondent of the Chicago Time says the fleet of Commodore lavis took up a station at about dark and opened on the batteries to draw their fire. They succeaded admirably, and at an unexpected moment the first of large vessels struck into the channel and descended the river. As each beat arrived opposite the Arkansas she sharkened and poured her broadside into her. She answered as well as she could in such a storm of missiles and put one or two balls into our vessels, but her main occupation was to lie still and take it. Upwards of a hundred guns, some of them throwing ten-inch shots, poured their deadily charges into her. Seven-inch steepsinted shot were fired into her, and learn, by rebell sources, that one of them went through her and killed two men. This, they maintain, is the only damage done her. This fring was tremendous. The Sunteralso ras lato her and tried to knock a hole in her hull, but seemingly might as well have run into a rock. The batteries, of course, bined in the engagement, and poured shot time our versels as well as they coulding the darkness. The roar of guns was like an earthquake, and nothing more terrific ever was conceived than this grand artificry duel by night. It hasted an hour, and then our versels passed below and took up their old anchorase, in the maning tue-sampers were despatched to see what damage the Arkansas half sentined. By going up the opposite bank of the river she could be plainty seen. She was carcened, as if to stop holes in her mil, and her steam pumps were at work. A barge lay alongside for the use of the carpenters. It did not appear that she was in any danger of sinking. Two batter, such as no bariother of the stop of the west of the that this formidable craft has erpendicular sides of six or eight foot, in which the portuoles are piered. This is discontine that her becomes understan lates were low. She troenests six or eight feet in height of solid irou, eight

Rebel Newspaper Accounts.

JANKON, July 17, 1862.

The enemy o ntinue shelling Vicksburg. The lower fleet has moved up about a mile. It is believed that the Yank es will attempt to capture the ram Arkansas of they lose half their feet in doing so. The enemy's less in the late engagement is supposed to have been five hundred.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Major General Sherman has assumed command of this sors. Four hundred versons took the oath of allegiance Many expected that upon General Sherman's arrival the modified, and have delayed taking action until to-day Consequently the Provost Marshal's office was thronged with applicants soliciting passes to go South, and th desirous to take the required oath.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Enemy in Large Force Near Chattanooga-Five Thousand Rebel Cavalry in East Tennessee, &c., &c.

The latest accounts from Chattanooga report that the rebel infantry has crossed the river in force. Their umber is large, and three generals are in command. The rebel force of cavalry is heavy in East Tennessee

There are few provisions in Chattanooga, and the citizans are much distressed by forced contributions to supply

One bridge is rebuilt on the Murfreesboro' Railway connecting between Murfreesboro' and Bridgeport. The rebel Forrest was at McMinnville yesterday

LOUISVILE, Ky., July 25, 1862.
Advices from Tuscumbia state that six thousand baics cotton were burned by guerillas in that neighborhood within ten days. It is further stated that the rebels in ists letting them sell and get gold from Union men and their agents, and then destroy the property thus paid

to-day among them Ead. W. H. H. peon, recently of the rebel army, who will be sent south of the federal lines.

Baltimore City Council. BALTIMONIS, July 25, 1842

Council have resigned, in compliance with an intimation from General Wool that their resignations would tend to the preservation of peace. A special election will soon take place to fill the vacancies with leval men.

The Pennsylvania Subscriptions to Aid in Raising Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1862. Up to this time the private subscriptions to the bounty fund, independent of the railreads, amount to \$75,000 the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to day subscribe

Oswaco, N. Y., July 25, 1862.
A tremendous war meeting was held in this stry last evening. Deles De Wolf presided, and all the Supervi-sors of the county acted as vice presidents. Speeches were made by Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, who accepted were made by Hon. lie Witt C. Littlejohn, who accepted the nomination of the War Committee for Colonel of the Third Oliwego regiment; and also by Hons, Heary Ames, J. C. Charchill, Henry Fitzhugh, D. Farring, D. Talcott, A. N. Lodington and Ira D. Brown.
Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of a more vigorous presention of the war, the confiscation of rebel property, the employment of the slaves of fugitive and color maters by our military and naval forces, and pedging united and determined resistance against foreign intervention in our affairs. A number of recruits were obtained on the spot.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Excitement Caused by the Drafting Order in Missouri.

Rebel Plot to Capture St. Louis Discovered.

The Ringleaders Known to the Authorities.

Increasing Activity and Boldness of Guerillas.

MURDERS AND ROBBERIES,

Our St. Louis Correspondence.

Sf. Louis, July 23, 1862. Tremendous excitement has been caused in this city, and will doubtless occur likewise in all parts of the state, by an order issued by Governor Gamble and General John M. Schofield, conjointly, for the immediate organization of all able bodied citizens capable of bearing arms. for citement that there is scarcely anything also speken of to-day. Nearly every kind of business is at a stand still. cible draft if volunt ry enlishment does not succeed. General Schodeld's order provide

is ordered to report within first days to the nearest mili-tary post, with a gun and horse, if possible, but without them if ueither can be provided.

2. All arms not in use by loyal militia will be seized

2. All arms not in use by loyal minital will be seried immediately.
3. The militia will be organized into companies, selecting their own officers.
4 Troops thus organized shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.
5. Furloughs will be given to such militiamen as cannot be absent from their business without serious detriment not to exceed ten days in duration.
6. The enrolment of militia in St. Louis to be under the direction of Colonel Lewis Merrill.

Colonel Merrill has appointed enrolling officers for every ward, and the work will be commenced immediately. An order has likewise been issued by the Provest Mar-shall General, providing that all dealers in arms and ammunition shall cease offering the same for sale, and furnish the Marshal with an inventory of the stocks on hand, so that the same may be taken into possession of the government if necessary. The removal or concestmilitary crime, and parties guilty of the same will be

ment of srms or ammunition will be regarded as a gravemilitary crime, and parties guilty of the same will be
treated as traitors.

That these stringent orders should cause some excitement is not surprise; but when it is shown what a
narrow escape St. Louis has had from the michinations
of rebels, the surprise will be still less. There is
reason to believe that a plot hus been hatching for weeks
ity which the rebels haped to dispossess the Unin anthorities of this city. This plan was simple in designand possible of execution. The fortifications around the
city are teebly garrisoned, and a saily of twenty determined men into each one of them on any dark night
might have resulted in their capture. The city is full of
secession vagabonds, but smough and auflicianty reckless of couse-unness to attempt the science. Once in possession of these farmous Froment furtifications, and the
city would be entirely at their mercy. An urrising of
secession threats and a recreating tion of the city gover ment would specifly follow. It is said that
commissions have been sent to neighboring counties
by the neterious Clath. Judison, ye tan ing to act as
Gweener, authorizing var one prominent reb is of st.
It must be selve the refuse of evit, and indirecy jower, and
levy a contribution on the Calca people for the surprise of
querillas in the interior. Thus plot may see in proceasing while the range of probable success how that it was
clearly within the range of probable success how that it was
dearly within the range of probable success has than
into a handred to ps have guarded this city of one
hundred and skey thou and albabitants till day before
yesterday. Of these less than twenty-five men composed the garnison of each fort. The arreonal was nearly
defence between the day of the hundred and skey thou and albabitants till day before
yesterday. Of these less than twenty-five men composed the garnison of each fort. The arreonal was nearly
defence to a. A belt decree arread on the city that of a proposed and
han

rested. In the meantime the principals came the first information of this affair came to light days ago. One of the first precaultine is made to light as the removal of two hundsed and fifty reters from McLowell's College prison to Alton, prisoners left on Saturday. Very few person time suspected that the transfer of so many had any came then with rebed designs on St. the matter is sufficiently plain now.

had any condection with record designs on St. Louis; but the matter is sufficiently plain now.

The activity of the guestlies has measurably increased, since the first of the mosth. The spontaneity of this uprising leads to the bestel that the sebest in recommon have made as possible, so as to divert the attention of Western troops in this State, and the oby prevent the senting of reinforcements to McClelian. The order for drating all able bouled Missourians will hip this sing intrescheme in the bad. The boldness of the guestlass is unquestionable. On the 21st a band of three handred attacked two companies of State troops at Greenville, fifty miles south of Piot Knob. The State troops were routed and Capt. Leep r, their commander, kided. A fight took place on the 29th, ten miles from Mamphis, Scotland county, which last dote hour, between four companies of Merrill's horse and Forter's guestless. The latter were defeated, and it is said Forter was kided. This man has lately been very active in committing outrages on Union men in North Missouri, and news of his death is half-d with great satisfaction.

defeated, and it is said forter was killed. This man had lately been very active in cannutting outrages on Union men in North Missouri, and news of his death is hailed with great sanistaction.

Secalia, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, was thrown into a fever of excitement a few days ago by a report that three hundred garrilas were approaching that place. It turned out that the lopoit was taken as to the distance. The commander of the post has received word that there are five hundred rebeds in arms; in inery county waging war on Union extress.

Beaton canny and the vicinity of the Graye river, between Warsaw and Oscola, have lately be at these with robe beathwhackers. Major Eno, wan two companies of cavalry, bas left the country rather quiet lately. They are said to have killed about fity guerilos during the last month.

Saline caunty, the former residence of Claib, Jacksus, has also been the scene of several guerila outrages within a few days. On the 17th, twenty thieves claiming to be Southern soldiers entered the town of Cambra go, in this county, and sacked the stores and dwellings of secral hundred collars worth of property, best or alternative the month and the substants most shameurally. Two companies of State troops were recently withdrawn from the town. This is the invariable result, as soon as Union troops are withdrawn from a place it is the signal for outrages on Union men.

Union men.

The mail carriers in Saline and Lafayette counties are

They took the man carriers' horses in eith case. The inster come is one of these recently restored by the f. stmaster teneral.

The town of Frankfort, Saline county, on the Missouri river, was robbed in the same manuar as Cambridge, on the 15th inst., by three hundred guerillas. Columbia, the county seat of Bone county, was like-vise visited by guerillas inst week; but the robel restores persuaded them to leave without doing any damage, for fear of prevoking retaination on the part of the Union troops.

A Missouri river captain makes the following reports—A various points on the river, if not at all there egisted considerable excitement, and the second ware, as usual jubilani, and declared that when Price would again come into the State le would be welcomed and instantly joined by a hundred thousand men.

tenal, jubilant, and declared that when Price would again come not the State he would be welcomed and instantly joined by a hundred thousand men.

There seemed to be an organized rising of guerills parties in different countes, and a determination to commit as much mischief as possible while the Union sentiment was quiescent and meck.

The garrison at Rolla has lately been strengthened in anticipation of an attack on that place.

Mr. Esimuel Gaston, an old resident of Infayette county, was brutarly murdered for loyalty to the Union by guerillas on the 16th hist Mr. Gaston was carried off by guerillas last February, and released, after a long detention, on paying a large sum of many. He invaked the aid of the inflient receiver some of He preperty, and this act exasperated the guerillas so much that they threatened his tile. On the 18th he was onlike way home with his nephew. Four men stopped them, took Geston uside and shot him dead. The repieveral and escaped in the brush. One of his murderer was subsequently a spuned and shot.

These outrages, eccarring in the four sections of the State, are only a few of the many instances of rebergiand assassination by guerillas which are reportes. The necessity for regions treatment and the annihiation of these pange is apparent.

A young mas named Legrand Hall was tyuched by the indignant chizens or Frankin country on the life ret rise fratrictial act was that the father. The edit results he was simily the last moments of his and her faither. The edit results he will, heaving the daughter more property than the wicked son.

Thirteen hundred paroled soldiers recently arrived here